

allotted rather limited amounts of land for preparing future reallocations. But in the existing data on the Tun-huang documents, we cannot find any trace of new allotments. This suggests that in the T'ien-pao era the compilation of such land documents was a mere formality, in fact the equal land system had already turned into a nominal institution.

4) In a register of returned land of extinct households (Φ366), we can see that the population of Shou-ch'ang village 壽昌鄉 decreased rather quickly in the T'ien-pao 天寶 era due to death or refuge.

5) Many inhabitants of Shou-ch'ang 壽昌 locality were allotted land a great distance away—over 50 km—land in the Tun-huang area, as well as the land which was located near their residence in Shou-ch'ang locality.

Consciousness of the Words in Old Japan
as Seen in Diacritic Marks in the Text
of *Nihonshoki* 日本書紀, Owned by the
Iwasaki-Bunko 岩崎文庫

by Harumichi ISHIZUKA

It is well-known that the texts of the *Nihonshoki* owned by the Iwasaki-Bunko, which include the use of diacritic marks are the oldest texts of this kind, but there are few papers written about the compounding marks "gōfu" 合符 used with characters. In the texts there are two types of compounding marks. One was marked between two characters in the middle and the other was marked between two characters on the left. These compounding marks were based not on Chinese but on Japanese. The ones marked in the middle indicated a single Japanese word, and the ones on the left indicated two Japanese words in the 10th century.

Iquan Augustijn alias Li Kuo-chu 李國助 in Japan
in the Early Seventeenth Century

by Seiichi IWA0